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Aurosareing Candidates for any Office of honor or profit. TWONTY DOLLARS, to be paid before the an-

oancement'th published. Obligary notices, Pringles of Respect, or any o nication were no to its mature, will be rated as adverisements and charged accordingly.

The South Carolinians and the President.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jane 25, 1865.

The interview between the South Carolimans and the President yesterday, must have deeply innersed those gentlemen not only with the ne expectable hope y and impartiality of Mr. J. has m, but with his earnest determination to follow out the evident course plainly indicated by the events of the past four years. He was particularly emplosic in his enunciations of the fact that Slavery had been wiped out solely by the action of the in-surrectionists, and that this state of things most first be acknowledged before the States would again be received into the Union. The delegates apparently found the plain commencense arguments of the President unionswerable, and left seemingly convinced that Andy Johnson, while disposed to do full justice to the people of the late rebellious States is not disposed to make my concessions in favor of an institution universally acknowledged to be dead without any hope of future resur-

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

A delegation from South Carolina consisting of the following named persons, and, late this afternoon, an interview by appointment + dispelled by the revolution -- among them with the President Judge Frost, Ivane E. that sheary is an element of political strongth. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gillit, and moral power. It is very cortain that spoke of him with approbation, and said he knew J. H. Steinmeyer, Frederick Richards, Wil-

understanding. Therefore, it were better are to come back with these notions dispelled they should look each other fall in the face, and with a new system of labor. The people their success in deceiving the people. Ho effective and elevating the negro as much as said that if this Union was to be preserved, they can. It is, however, more a work of it must been the principle of frateroity, both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government, A State cannot go out of the Union, and. therefore, none of them having gone out, we higher motives. must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that was a better State Rights man than some of the now present.

Mr. Holmes-You always so claimed to be. (Laughter.)
The President replied that he always thought-

that slavery could not be sus sinual outside of the Constitution of the United States, and that when the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not, be was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the government, the government must trumple and slavery perish. The in stitution of slavery made the issue, and we teight as well meet it like wise and patriotic | master, provided you can supply a motive has give a way. He could not it he would to great accrife es; they endured all remaind it to its former atom. He know We are detected and conquered by the that some whom he now widressed looked upon bim as a great people's man and a radical. But, however unpleasant it might be to them, he had no hesitation in saying that be- of loyal support to the Government. opposed to menopolies and perpetuities and have not forescen, and some pleasing rays now illumine the horizon. I suppose the a demagon with the horizon. I suppose the oath of ellegiance will be taken with as much of speech, liberty of the pr ss, and unreasonable secrebes, and that private property just compensation. He had these notions fixed in his pind, and was therefore opposed to class legislation. Being Providentially brought to his present condition, he intended to exert the power and influence of the goverument so has place in power the population of this arion. He proceeded on the principl tie de great masses are not the musu o ms a stump which wet weather supplies. He believed that this nation was sent on a great mission to afford an example or reedom and substantial happiness to all the powers of the earth.

The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as Representatives in Congsess says that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Here we tind a resting place. This was the point at grass. There was no specit of vengeance or which the Rabellian commenced—all the vindictiveness on the part of the Government, States were in the Union, moving in harmony -but a portion of these rebelled, and, to some extent, suspended and paralyzed the now propared to give them an answer as to operations of their Governments. There is whom he should appoint; but at the Cabi United States Government .to put down Re-bellion, suppress insurrection, and to repel inhe slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out freemen of color. The friction of the Rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. The loyal individually converse with the President. to the rebellion, should, now, that the rebeilion is ended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere. Hence the wish of restoration, and the trying to get back the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony. He did not intend to serve any particular clique or interest. He would say to the delegation that sl wery was gone as an The negro troops landed at Brazos have the delegation that si wery was gone as an The negro troops landed at Brazos have institution. There was no hope that the been very mutinous since their arrival at people of South Carohna could be admitted that place. tives until they had afforded evidence by from all control, boarded versels lying at their conduct of this truth. The policy, now Brazos and took the easts of some, and took that the rebellion is suppressed, is not to re- others to the Rib Grande to fill with water, store the State Government through military and committed as many other excesses as their rule, but by the people. While the wammas ispiated position would aflow. emancipated slaves, it-his emancipated a larger number of white men. He would talk interior that will become far nore mutinous, plain, as the delegations had said that was as they were very indignant at being sent to what they desired: He could go to men who Texas. "had owned 50 or 100 slaves, and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they some uneasiness, growing out of the reported did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to employ help, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived Gen. Brown, but nothing serious was exwhen they, living afar off, think they can expected to grow out of it.

ercise a greater coptrol over the freedmen The Mexicans do not seem to have any than the Southern men, who have been rear- fear of intervention by the United States in ed where the institution of slavery has pretheir affairs. Mexicans of the higher class

Now he did not want the late slaveholders to control the acgro voters against white men. Let each State judge of the depositary of its own political power. He was for etnancipation. He was for emancipating the white man as well as the lifetic.

Mr. Holmes asked ; Is not that altogether accomi ished?

think the question fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be people as you don't fill them!

ingrafted in the Constitution will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that wille he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traiter, he loved the great mass of the Southers people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out and fought it everywhere, and now wanted the principles of the Government carried out and naintained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying wo want to get back to the same position as you as papers. To their batch of Augusta papers of describe, as we are without haw, no courts the past week, we are mainly indebted for our are open, and you have the power to assist

ment cannot go on unless it is based on right, us without any. So, for God's sake, friends, gire The people of South Carolina must have a convention and amend their constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be cone in good faith and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohitaits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates, said, we are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism.

The President resuming, said that as the Executive, he could only take the initiatory steps to enable them to do the things which it was incumbent upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that it was assumed in some parts of this country that, in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a tonvention.

The President replied that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better so to declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery, it were better to insert a clause

antagonist a to-slavery.

Judge Frost said, substantially, the object of our prayer is the appointment of a Governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions in order that law and order may be restored and that enterprise and industry may be directed to asoful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible His the part of wisdom to make the cit-umstantes. Certain delisions have been the old oction-respective State rights, in the ! J. H. Steinmeyer, Frederick factuards. The line old bollouvespecially act of the line Whaley James H. Paylor, R. H.; Gill maintenance of which these who made the rebellion in Scuth Carolina creal, has ceased to exist. Another defusion, viz: that cotton talk plainly, so that there might be no missing the line, has like wise vanished in mist. We and not imitate the ancient angavers who, of South Carolina will cordially ex-operate when they met one another, could smile at with the government in making that labor time that the labor of anthugasm and fanati, cism. The people of the South bard largest interest in the question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish, if for no We have taken the liberty. encouraged by your kindless; to throw our suggest one by water the pailey of the government will be most surely and affectively subserved. I speat that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant. Their minds, are much inflamed. by liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with license. Their great idea is, I fear, that freedom consists of exemption from work. We will take in good faith and arry out your intentions with zeal, and hope for the best; and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation, proves success ful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the onest men. All institutions must be for industry. The people of South Carolina, in tell to the gave muent, and slavery from their fidelity to hour, have authorited

North, who are too strong for us. The same good faith which animated them their pledge test will not be found wanting in their pledge good faith which animated them in the conore and atter be entered public life he was may grow out of this, blessings which you Thing he had bor he and held unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere slaves he but nev - sold one. From Magna olse, and we will submit to the condition of Charta we took derived our ideas of freedom things which Providence has assigned, and endeavor to believe "all discords harmony not understood and partial evil universally should not be taken for public uses without good." We cheerfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to nominate, at your convenience, a Governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed.

President Johnson asked the delegates to submit whom they would prefer as Provisional Governor. To this they replied that they had a list of five men, viz: Aiken, Mc Clabany, Boyce, Colonel Manning, late Gov-ernor, and B. F. Perry. All of them were spoken of as good men, but who had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a District Judge in, the Confederacy until it collapsed, and it is said to have day. These merchants are cultivated gentlemen, much mers method and understanding in their always been a good Union man and a gen- of the highest, and fairest character. Both of kindly feeling. The Southern man recognizes tleman of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not

fail to be acceptable. The President said he knew Benjamin Perry well, having served with him in Conwhose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not constitutional obligation resting upon the net meeting next Tuesday he would repeat the substance of this interview, with a hope to the restoration which the gentlemen present earnestly desired.

The delegate seemed to be pleased wish the proceedings, and lingered for some time to

From the New Orleans Picagune, June 23th. From the Rio Grande.

We learn from a gentleman lately returned from the Rio Grande that a body of United

Water being scarce, they broke away

It is feared that on their march in the

At Matamoras and Brownsville there was firing on some French' officers, and the challenge which the French Baron Brion sent to

all seem favorable to Maximilian, and the rest are quite indifferent.
On the contrary, American public opinion

on the Rio Crande points steadily the imminence of a war between the two armies now confronting one another on that stream.

"You would be very pretty indeed," said a The President replied that he did-not your eyes were only a little larger."

THE ADVERTISER.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

Thanks for Papers. We again return our kindest thanks to Mr. BARRON HOLMES and Mr. J. F. Schlumen for their oft repeated kindness and politeness in souding clippings to-day. There are still no mails; and The President replied that the Govern-the present prospect is that A. D. 3,000 will find us any papers that may fall into your hands

Death of an old and Honored Otizen, We regret to announce the death of one our oldest and most honored citizens, Dr. J. F. Anans -a man noted for hencety, probity and unofulness. He died at his residence, a few miles from town, on Thursday last.

Dr. Hill.

Dr. WALTER HILL, who, before the war, datablished in Edgesteld so fair a reputation bold socivily and professionally, again offers his sortioes as a physician to our citizens, His card will be found in another column. After four years steetical experience in the army, Dr. HILL combs to settle down among his own people and his old -all póssible success.

Rain.

After the implacable sun, and mad-dog weather, of the past ten days, we have had rain. Not in abundance as yet. But before this reaches the eyes of our roaders, the abundance will bave been showered upon us. Of course it comes in time to save the corn, no matter what grumblers may say to the contrary. "De patient therefore, brabren. Bahold, the hu-bandman waiteth for the precious fruits of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain."

Rumored Appointment of Mr. Perry. In the Advertiser of to-day, our readers will find a interesting account of an interview between President Joursens and a delegation of South Carolinians. In this interview Hon. B. F. Pigner, of Grecoville, was suggested, among others, as our Provisional Governor, and the President him well. For some days past, it has been rumored that Mr. PERRY has actually been appointed. As yet however-so far as is known in Edgefield-the rumor lacks confirmation.

Returned Prisoners. Since our last issue, many brave men, who have endured all the dangers and hardships of four years war, have returned to us from Northern prisons. Every body is more than glad to see them; and every man honors' them from the buttom of his heart. Among them we eall to mind Capt. Jons CARWILE, Capt. A. P. BUTLER, Lieut. GEO. LAKE, Mr. BEN JONES, Mr. JOHN GRAY, Mr. N. RAMEY. Mr. JOHN COLGAN, Mr. MARK CHRISTIE and Mr. STANMORE RYAN. Some of those have had vast and wonderful experiences; and it is highly entertaining to hear them talk. Just before our old friend STAN RYAN was captured, (about the time of the destruction of Calumbia,) he and his party had slain a Yankee forage, hung his body upon a tree, and labeled if with a sentence of warning. As soon as the Yankee squad bagged the bloody Confederate squad, the latter were informed that one of them must die in retaliation for the death of the forager. Lots were cast-slow'y and with much ceremony-and STAN e-caped by the skin of his teeth; while smilltinman from Barnwell, immediately behind him, drive the fatal paper, and was then and there shot STAN spenks of it as a very marter of fath rence, and only remarks that he felt " sorter pale" as he advanced to draw. Captains Burnen and CARWILE spent a week in New York before they came South, where they met with much kindness and liberality, and saw the entire elephant-from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail. Hi-RAM CHANSTON, Esq., of the New York Hotel, to his credit be it said, struck off half the amount of their board bills, besides treating them with some young officers are alarmingly an courant as begards the etyles and fashions, both male and female. If the ladies will go to them, they can hear all about waterfalls, and tirettes, and bonnets, and hats, and sacks, and dresses, and boots and slippers, and gloves, and ribbons. They evidently " flew round" considerably. But that is none of our business. Our business is to tell of their safe arrival, and to congratulate them all heartily upon being restored to home, kindred and friends.

Messrs Atkinson & Shecut. We take very great pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Mesers. ATKINSON & SHECUT, to be found elsewhere in our paper of to day. These merchants are cultivated gentlemen, stole upon them however, they ate still further of the dreary and hungry newspaper business, and took to auctioneering, and selling every manner of thing that refreshes the inner man. Their very popular as auctioneers and grocers. Within the past week, they have opened a branch store in our midst, and have sent us for advertisement a list of delicious things that will make our poor, Weary, blockaden people imagine they are reading the bill of fare of a grance's dinner in a fairy is he by any means dispassionate; and until he tale. And there things ore delicious-all fresh and new and nice. We have tried them and we speak feelingly. We bespeak for Messrs Atkinson & Surcor, at the hands of Edgefield, a lerge and iberal patronage. Nor must we close without heartily thanking these polite gentlemen for the the work before him, that man is Dr. FRENCH. delightful variety of good things so kindly sent to And all good people should pray for him in this the Advertiser fraternity.

Mr. Davis Not in Irons.

From a telegraph dispatch from Fortress Monroe we extract the following: "As incorrect statements have appeared in the several journals regarding the health and condition of JEFFERSON. Davis, we would inform the public that his health, at the present time, is much better than when landed here from off the steamer Clyde .-This morning be was seen by our informant engaged in smoking, and apparently in a calm state of mind. He is not in irons, and his quarters are very comfortable."

The Tribune's Washington special says Gen. Heward, of the Freedmen's Department, altogether disapproves of the action of Captain BRYANT, sub-officer of his department in Georgia and South Carolina, in fixing the price of colored labor, and telegraphed to him to this effect on learning the facts in the case, to guard against a recurrence of similar procedure on the part of his assistant commissioner. Gen. Howard at once issned an order stating that he felt disinclined to fix the rate of compossation in all cases, and recommended they simply approve all contracts between employer and employee, being careful always to see that the latter received wa os commensurate with labor.

Several trains of troops of Gen. Stead-

Gen. Wilde and Dr. French. Brigadier Gen. WILDE, of the Federal Army,

and Rev. Dr. Fannen, a Methodist clergyman,

beth connected with the recently established Freedman's Bureau, have been in our town two days during the past week, for the purpose of addressing the whites and blacks upon the newly developed relations between them. Gen. Wrobe, ap officer of highly proposessing exterior and very gentlemanly manners and address, said but little on citirer of the two occasions when he stood before the public of Edgefield. Like Moses of old, he was the leader and law-giver of the expedition, while Dr. Farnes played Aaron and was his "spokesman unto the people." Dr. Fnench is a native of Vermont, lived for many years before. the war (if we are not misinformed) in Ohio, and for three years, past, has lived and labored on the Coast of South Carolina. He has long been an abolitionist and a friend of the negro; or at least, so he would himself bapress it. We would say however, meaning the reverend gentleman no disrespect, a fanatical abolitionist and negro worshipper. He rays that he means well; and we carnestly hope ho does. He says too that he loves the wifites as much as the blacks; and he doubtless thinks he does, but in this he decerves himself. He moreover bogs urgently that he may be advised of any indiscretions, or mistakes, or errors of judgment, he may commit in his present course of labor, as he wishes to do all the good he possifriends. He deserves-and we ardently what him bly can. We teduest have to take him at his word, and point out some glarming indiscretions he committed while in Edgefield. The two speeches (almost entire, but not quite

so) of this gentleman, carefully prepared by our kind and Intelligent friend, Major Jas M. Mon RELL, of the Charleston Courter, will be found in our paper of to-day. They contain the wise and christian things that Dr. FRENCH said. These wise and christian things were good saed, but not well sown; as the teverend gentleman scattered them, be also scattered tares and arebrands. In his feast of charge on Friday last, there were many dark spots. The institution of slavery is, as Dr. FRENCH so often and so strongly and so persistently and so exultingly expresses it, clean gone forever. He believes, and so do we, that no power short of the mighty arm of God, can restore it. Why then does Dr. FRENCH harrow up and inflame the minds of the lately freed negroes (and also of their late masters) by his vivid, terribly-exaggerated and oft-repeated pictures of the abuses which have existed in that institution? What good can all this possibly do? What infinite harm does it not do? The institution is gone, and why all this? Does Dr. FRENCE remember his fearful picture of the ruthless sundering of husband from wife, of mother from child; of the relling of "babes" upon the auction block, while their distracted mothers stood by powerless for ought but grief and tears? We know infinitely more about this matter than Dr. PRENCH, and we never saw a "babe" sold from its mothernor a child under twelve years of age either. Does he remember his horrible and prurient picture of the forced and compulsory adultery and impurity of negro women? Does he remember his harrowing picture of negroes being shot, and tortured, and hunted down by bloodhounds? He exaggerated all these things shamefully-very shamefully. And oven if they had existed as he painted them, what boots it to bring them ferth so glaringly now? Now, when they cannot happen again? Under the present circumstances, his words should all be words of charity, his teachings all teachings of love and good will, and his inculcations those of forgetfulness of the past. Dr. FRESCH may have thought it wise and useful to draw these terrible pictures, so harrowing to the blacks and so insulting to the whites; we hope his motive was good. To him they may have apmend right and proper; to the white men who heard him, they appeared unchristian; malicious, and indecent. We do not speak hastify or in passion; we have weighed the three words well. And in uttering them, we have the honest intention of warning Dr. FRENCH of those things which will certainly and assuredly mar and blot his labors. And we would warn the Dr. on auother point. He should always be careful while making these speacaes to keep a General at his side and soldiers at his back, for on Friday last, othing upon earth but the fear of being bayonetted or thrown into prison, kept.us from hurling a stone at his head. Perhaps on some future occasion, the indignation of some ourraged Southern man will cause him to forget both bayonet

and prison. The minds of the people of the South are fully made up as regards the institution of slavery; they consider it gone. Nor do they weep over it half as much as Dr. FRENCH seems to think. They have not the faintest intention of forcing, or attempting to force, the negroes back into bondage; nor have they the faintest idea of abusing and maltreating them either openly or secratty. The mass of Southern men feel just askindly to the blacks as Dr. FRENCH-and with much mere method and understanding in their them have been newspaper men, editor and pub- the freedom of the negro, but cannot recognize lishers; therefore we know them well. As years his equality with the whites. God has stamped the negro, with the seal of inequality, and never the tree of knowledge, and consequently quitted until the white race degenerates to the level of the negro can there be any such equality. And the Northern man knows this, and fools it, just as much as the Southern man; nor is the negro tomain establishment is in Augusta, where they are day any more the equal of the white man at the North than of the white man at the South In his case, freedom and equality are distinct terms-

Dr. FRENCH does not know half as much about the former or existing relations between the whites and blacks as he imagines, he does. Nor becomes more dispassionate. he will not be the right man for the work to which the Government and Gen. Howard have assigned him. If any man ever had need to pray night and day upon bended knee that God would illuminate him for

The New Commander of Georgia. General Steadman and staff rrrived in this city last evening from Atlanta. We are informed that Augusta will be the headquarters of the District. We trust that our information is correct. -Augusta Chronicle, 9th inst.

The Post's special of the 1st says it is considered probable that the President will appoint B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina. The proclamation will appear to-morrow or the next day. Florida will then be the only rebel State to be reorganized. As yet no delegation has appeared from that State.

THE VIRGINIA TREASON INDICTMENTS. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Harald states that Judge Underwood, of Van is still in that city; but there is as yet no definite conclusion as to what shall be donewith the fifty indictments for treason found in his court against General Lee, Ex-Goverthem of the indictments and give them an opportunity to leave the country, never to

it is better to " mizzle,"

Public Meeting at Edgefield C. H.

A highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Thursday last, to listen to an address from the Rev Doctor FRENCH on the subject of the relations that exist between the whites and the freedmen of this District.

Brigadier-General Willow and the Rev. L. R. GWALTNEY.

Mr. GWALTNEY baying introduced to the mostafter a few introductory remarks, in which he official, and the recessity of correct military rule till the full functions of civil government could the meeting. And the desired the

say, he desired heard by all. It was a strange

try to do so night. His mission to them and to need not leave their form runs sers plantations all was to do good. He had thought he had soon to establish their treedum. Heforcibly counselled the hand of Ged in this war from the beginning, and however much we might differ with him, it yet remained to be seen whether it had been waged who had left, must go back to former masters. It in vain or not. It may turn out perhaps, that la far botter. If they had supported their mesters the defeated party is even more blessed than the well, and themselves comfortably in clavery, could successful one. He, of course, was uttering but they not do it in freedam? But they did all this his own individual opinion. He dare say he wouldsay, some wrong things. He desired correction they do it without government and the right in wherein he might be at fault desired guidance, and would take it all kindly. We had no idea of the resorts to which the North had to fly because of Southern successes and prowess. For eighteen months the North had been afraid of the Southters from their stand point. God conquered the North, or we never could have conquered you. We have no cause of boasting: Ourland is one of general mourning. So much, at least, has the war cost the North. There is illimitable wealth in the North, and the South in her impoverishment shall have assistance. She must increase. Coming back under such a strong government hopes, the North yet thinks the South great. Let on the past. Let them throw away prejudice, and must put a good interpretation on the acts of the North. Let us agree in heart matters above all things. He had given the sentiments of the Northern people. Government had taken upon itself heresponsibility of freeing the negroes. Whether right or not, there is the naked fact-it is a sottled fact. The feeling of the government, is to make common cause with the South in taking care from any. Congress, at its last session, created a Bureau for the care of all refugees, freedmen and abandoned property. Major General Howard is at the head of it. He is a good, a christian man. working of this important Bureau. It will sond convenient, to look after the interests of refugees, freedmen, &c. The Doctor Bere read orders showing the care

of government, and how kindly disposed the military are. He said government does not hold planters responsible to clothe or support their reedmen. He enforced and hoped, however, that driven off by former owners. If really wished, government will take and care for them as soon as it can. He gave an account of the state of common cause among us, to bring about as quick as possible, harmony, prosperity and happiness. As to what government would do with freedmen, he was sorry he was now unprepared to say. Nothing could be done for minors till the Bureau was more fully established. He counselled, however, that all freeduce remain with their former duners for the present. - He could impart no light on what would be the condition of things would be, that it consist in future of 160,000 troops equally proportioned, and that that number would be retained, except when rendered unnecessary by the progress of the institution of jection would be urged against them. Disabusing the minds of our people, and scouting the idea gentleman closed his remarks.

men of Edgesield.

Agreeably to previous appointment, a very numerous assemblage of the Freedmen of the village of Edgeneid and vicinity, convened at the Academy Grove in this place on Friday last, to

freedmen on the stand. . .

just in holding the meeting was, to address the regard to wages, all parties are at liberty to make colored people exclusively. They had all heard such agreements as they may desire, and he counthey were free, but there are fee, who really under-stand what it is to be free. They had come to en-lighten them. There are duties connected with stand what it is to be tree. They had connected with deportment white note white lighten them. There are duties connected with their credit, &c. The residue of the time spent freedom which they had to learn. A main duty their credit, &c. The residue of the time spent which he would enjoin on them is, that every one at the grove was to ken up in answering questions nors Smith and Letcher, and other prominent of them would be compelled by labor to support and reading orders, which, to our mind were not participants in the late rebellion. It is un- themselves and their families. There is happing of sufficient interest to here introducer e derstood that some influential gentlemen are ness for them doubtless in freedom, but they must be in writing from his notes, the reporter in not look for it to come all at once, and should extended the indistrict and give them are peet it only by degrees. GEN. WILDE was then fel- marks of Dr. FRENCH, as having in his opinion, lowed by Dr. France, who, in opening his subject one material, or at least, boughtend bearing on the said in substance : The Bible rule, the golden max particular quasting which had been discussed, Always give a kiss for a blow, unless the im, I would have followed by my colored friends, and because also nh judgment, they were at man's command, have arrived in Augusta from blow is give by a broom-stick, in which case is, "do as you would be done by." He had been suted to the columbs a very widely or the aboring for them for many years. He had done | family newspaper.

so from an bonest boars, and with the fear of God before his eyes. He would appeal to the colored soldiers prescut, who knew him well, to say wheth-Edgefield Village and vicinity, was hold in the er what he said is true or not. His opinion of Masonic and Odd-Fellow's Hall, at this place on freed-m is, the colored people and their offspring are f and will be free forever. Their freedom is as gift of God and not of man. It would be as hard for a chicken of six weeks old; The stage was occupied by the Rev. Dr. FRENCH, Although attained to the full stature of men and gromen, they are various as infants in freedom. The knowledge of its duties had to be patiently and properly gained. They had to put forth eveing, Gen. Wilde and Dr. FRENCH, Gen. Wilner, 'ry effort to make themselves better in freedom, than they had been in slavery. He was satisfied spoke of the meeting being voluntary and semi- they would try to do all this. Was he mistaken? A response, "no." Well then, said the speaker, it will be for you to prove it. It was easy for be organized, requested Dr. FRENCH to address them to stand and listen to him in that grove, but the meeting. In commence 2, Dr. Francis regretted the ab. the hoe, the plough &c? An assent that they sence of the ladies, saying that what ho had to would. It was their duty to carn their own say. port, and he could not teo often reiterate it. Providence that had brought bim here. He had Government of the United States, had taken them never entertained an idea of ever being here. out of slavery, and had put them on the broad

Had come solely on a mission of conciliation At the freedom, and would protect them in it, his address to the freedmen the next day, he de- but nothing more. Their former owners are free sired all the whites to be present. He intended from any liability either to clothe, feed or support to speak to them frankly, plainly and he would them. They are free to go anywhere, but they masters as well as their former slaves. Those under compulsion-under the overseer. Would others to enforce them? He thought they would. They must be educated to gun properly the race

of freedom. There are a great many at the North

and at the South who do not think they can get

along in freedom. They have nothing to start it had been afraid of England and France-it with. No houses, no lands, no wagens, no mules stood staggered. But then, the North became en . &c. A sorry prospect indeed! Could they begin tirely revolutionized; an indescribable change without anything and get along? Here introdutook hold on its people. We had not seen mat- eing an apt illustration, showing the necessity of a hen providing for her brood, Dr. FRENCE said he had faith that they could scratch and get slong. The negroes on the islands had got along. If they did not work they knew they could not cat, and had either to scratch or die. They saw what the stomachs of those on the coast had done for them down there, and he presumed they all had similar stomachs up here to move them to action. although with empty pockets and disappointed Freedom on the islands has been a perfect shocass. Many of the negroes down there are new the people of the South then, look with charity in possession of considerable property: They had carned this property by the swent of their brow. they will then be able to bear their trials better It can't be earned anywhere by them in anyother than they ever anticipated they could. They way. They had got the impression here that the large plantations were to be parcelled out to them. They are wrongly informed in this matter. Such a thing is entirely false. He gave only his own opinion however, but was eatisfied of its correctness, or nour correctness. They had no claims to the lands whatever. He asked them if they understood him; they replied they did. He would not say what government would do in of the freedman. Government does not turn away this respect. It was certain however that either white or colored labor prust till the lands. Your former masters having the lands, and cannot tell them without you, and you having nosleads, and not being able to get along without them, you Gen. Saxton is now acting in his place, and Gen. toust behave yourselves, and munually agree to WILDE is acting with him. The government has got along together. You must co bonest and innot yet had time to fully develop its policy in the dustrious and you will be happy. Colored men on the coast and shipped a New York from 500 men over the State, however, as early as may be to 5000 pounds of cotton cacht. A Savings Route had been established there, and already \$150,000 had been put in bank to the credit of colored people. This hank had been created for their benefit, and should glearly what a little thrift and saving would accomplish. Dr. Francusaid. he claims of humanity would prevent their being have a home, -day with them. It is for you and your former masters to settle that quastion You must either live right here, or you must go elsowhere. You must wont and got a purse, and things on the Coast where he has been stationed then you can buy inni, perhaps crewof your forfor the last three years, and spoke also of the mer owners. You have got the world before your influences of a state of freedom. Government, trious, you must be worthy, and the month will he said, has made the blacks, citizens of the get along. You can't afford to theow you further United States. It will be for us to say, what kind masters and mistresses everliened. They have of citizens they shall be in South Carolina. They treated you kindly and 150 must act thus to are, he further said, a dangerous element turned them. He said he had heard it said, they cared loose in their ignorance, and hence for their nothing for their families. He did not believe it proper education, schools would be established far and counselied them to cing to their legal wiges and wide. He was going to remain, and make and children. When separated on different plantations, you must act w.saly and justly. Bere the speaker got tired and asked for a song. A. Hymn was sung. Resuming he sard: There are many more reasons for staying wit. That leafing former masters. There are exceptions in this as a matter of course, but he believed them very fow. They should dways be satisfied of something sure, before making a change of any kind, and nover leave anywhere but in a kind manner, and in these premises the next year. He said the always keeping the door open to a return. The policy of the government in regard to the army government will look out for you and will see you well treated, but no land wile be given-it must be bought. He here incidentalty, but in a very complimentary manior, introduced Capt. METCALF, commanding the troops now here, and civil law and the evidence of our ability to gov. Touched that he would in mediately redross all ern ourselves without the aid of military presence. grievances properly submitted to him. He had He spoke favorably of the character of the troops | Beard that some of the men had a plurality of here—said they were the only available ones at wives. This would not do at all. The purity of the time, -int consequently when they were sent society and religion required a different state of it could not be helped, and he hoped that no ob- things in that respect. Many moral precepts were here inculented. Lying and stealing were. branded as great sins a great rolls. They must that the government had sent the troops now here leave these off and come that freedom all fight. with any such idea as humiliation, the reverend Never lay your hand even on s chicken, watermelon, or anything else not your own. You are new watched by all. Dr. French doubt a withering rebuke to the vice of drankenness, and hurled The Rev. Dr. French and the Freed- enathemasagainst the diabolical doggeries and the vile producers of the fiery, damning dringht. Freedom had been purchased at a vast sacrifice. A half million of then had go; a to the grave as the price of it. His audience could not over-approciate its cost. He wanted more politenese from them in freedom than they have ever shown in hear Dr. French on subjects connected with their slavery. He scouted the idea of insurrection present condition; and their future government which had been bruited, and counselled forcibly and welfare. There were a number of whites also and carneally against it. He explained the objects and benefits of the Friedmon's Bureau. It The stand was occupied by GEN. WILDE, Dr. would aid them in all things. It know no distinc-FRENCH, and two of the freedmen of this village tions. You must never take ver tokage in your The proceedings of the meeting free introduced own hands. All you want is an honorable, upby singing and prayer, under the lead of the two right life. There must be no antagonism between old masters and mistresses and their servants. GEN. WILDE then arose and stated that their ob. Put on the polish of freedom in everything. In